Back Numbers Wanted. If any of our subscribers can send us one or all of the fellowing back numbers of the Examiner, they will greatly oblige us by so doing: Of Vol. lenNos. 22, 25, 26, 36, 39, 47, 48,

Of Vol. 9-Nos. 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 69, 73, 75, 78, 79, 91.

## Mistery of the Revolution of 1848.

On our fourth page, under this head, will be found an interesting article which we translate from the "Courier Des Etats Unis." The admirers of Lamartine will read it with pleasure

and love him better than before. Affroy In the First Ward. Most of our readers know that an affray escurred in the First Ward, during the late election in our city, in which Mr. Seymour,

the publisher of the Examiner, was attacked. and a Mr. Means shot by Mr. S. We expected the matter to undergo a judicial investigation, and determined to say nothing on the subject till after the investigation should have placed the matter in a proper light. But as erroneou assounts of the affair have got abroad, we will say a word or two on the subject. The editors of this paper are utterly oppose

to the carrying of arms by private citizens, and they would have attempted to dissuade Mr. S. made this statement that our own position may effect their objects. be known. Now, a word or two in regard to the affray.

It has been stated that Mr. Seymour went to the polls, "cursing and swearing"-that he called some one a "d-d son of a bitch," &c. Now, there is not one man in a thousand in the city of Louisville that believes any such stateany acquaintance with Mr. S. We have never and costly system of proprietorship." saw several persons beaten for voting accordstance of the kind, he remarked that it was a chame that in a republican government men should be so abused for exercising their rights. His language, it seems, was reported to some of the "fighting men." In the evening, a friend of Mr. S., who, we believe, is a pro-slavery a beating. Mr. S. mentioned the matter at his This explains the fact that Mr. S. had a pistol He is not in the habit of carrying weapons.

The next morning, he again went to the First Ward. The weather was very warm, and Mr. S., to relieve himself, raised his hat, which was full of tickets. Some of the tickets fell to the ground, and while Mr. S. was stooping to pick them up, he was struck by Mr. Means, an athletic man. Mr. S. attempted to make his escape from the crowd. Means and several thers pursued him, and while running, Mr. S. was pearcet to him. Both fell. A. J. Ballard, Req., then fired at a man who was beating Mr. S. as he was lying on the ground. This probably saved Mr. Seymour's life. The man who During the affray, a little boy was shot. All the parties are now recovering. Mr. S. was badly bruised, having been severely kicked in the face and head. Gentlemen of unimpeachable veracity, who witnessed the whole affair, have told us that Mr. Seymour had not said a word to Mr. Means when he was knocked down. They expect to make the statement in

The Locisville Journal on Emancipation On Tuesday last, an article appeared in the Journal which we read with great interest. The writer commences by calling the Emancipa-Moniets "a small but highly respectable portion of the community," and tells them that their zeel was "rapidly degenerating into the wildest fanalicism." At the close of the article, the United States by their relation to our colored population. This was a promise that filled us with hope. There were many objectionable things in the article, as we believed, but we were willing to pass over all. The writer, we thought, is evidently about to recognise the slaves as human beings. He is about to propose that the marriage relation shall be recognised mone them. He intends to propose that some Sorte shall be made to educate them, and preare them for the condition of freedom which they are destined to reach in time. If this is the case, we will propose to unite with the editors of the Journal, and direct our efforts to those objects. If these things are done, Emanspation will come in its own good time. The went obstacles will be removed. "A better

day is coming." These were our thoughts after reading the article of Tuesday. With the greatest impatiense we looked forward to Wednesday morning. The Journal came. What did the article contain? Why, nothing, but that we must be pretty quiet, and get the General Government to patronise the Colonisation Society. At the close of a modest little paragraph, a modest litthe sentence says: "All that is wanted now in regard to their present condition is more earneet and self-sacrificing effort for their moral and religious cultivation." There is nothing said here about that relation which God has ordained as the most sacred that can exist between human beinge, and from which the slaves are debarred—the holy relation of marriage. Now, we will ask the writer in the Journal a question or two, which we hope he will oblige us by answering. Are slaves human beings? If they are human beings, is that system right which from the most secred relations in which human beings can be placed? If the system is wrong, are those men acting right who do nothas themselves to effect a change, and advise there to say nothing about it? We are really anxious to have an answer, and we shall feel seply obliged to any one who will let us know what can be said.

There are some very singular statements and some very remarkable reasoning in the Journal's oril, "political, moral, and social." It is an every said trian despotism is the state for which they are of elavery, we think it perfectly demonstrable that the climate of no part of the United States.

THE EXAMINER Social evils: But let the Journal explain :-"That is to say, in certain stages of society, mestic slavery is a result and an alleviation of the consequences of human passion and crime and violence and weakness. It is the refuge and the best cover of the weak from the

As poverty and disease are evils in the same way that slavery is, poverty and disease must be considered alleviations of the consequences at the persons of the consequences and persons of it, they may be inof human passion and crime and violence and weakness, the refuge and the best cover of the morning not a martin was to be seen. They weak from the tyranny and oppression and cru- have left us till the return of Spring. elty of the strong!

As our friends of the Journal are so much in stracked with the "moral, political, and social

Here is something that will be new to the peace men:

"Wars and standing armies are unquestions ble evils, "moral, political, and social." All good men must earnestly wish for the removal of these evils, and all should concur in the effort so to elevate and purify the public sentiment of the world that wers may cease and standing armies be abated. But this happy result is a long way in advance of the existing state of society and of the world. A few amiafancy that this result may be brought about isstantly by a few lectures delivered by their eloquent speakers, and by a few treatises composed by their most accomplished writers, and distributed in pamphlets and newspapers. They think that this is sufficient preparation for general act of legislation on the part of any government abolishing wars, armies, and na-

Again, the Journal tells us "during the prolabor is that which is freely rendered for an barn swallow, he exclaims-

bor on the subject, he would be "talking about subject?"

bearding house, and a friend told him that as he full of magnificent passages leading to nothing. was going out after dark, he had better take a But we must say, that we hope they may be pistol which the gentleman offered to lend him. able to induce the General Government to give its aid to the colonisation movement. We be lieve that, if properly instructed, our colored people will wish to colonise themselves. But they need help such as the General Government can best give.

We are sorry the Journal could not close without the use of such language as is contained in the following extract:

"The process requires time and patience and patience and forbearance and genuine humanity There is in it a great deal to be done and to be turned partly round and fired at Means who endured and very little to be talked about. It is therefore entirely unsuited to modern families and pseudo-philanthropists. It is too slow and tion is their element. Everything must be done at once; and the contribution which they was shot at turned from Mr. S. to fire at Mr. are willing to make toward the accomplishment B. Another gentlemen also fired a pistol.— of any project is to do all the talking about it.

The remainder of the sacrifice and of the effort must come from others."

> Fanatic and pseudo-philanthropist are naughty words-emancipationists down like them. They hope our friends of the Journal will not keep the emancipationists forever "ducking their heads" to avoid the blows from these ugly words. They are too gentlemanly to throw the word abolitienist at emancipation heads, as many pro-slavery men do. Why should they resort to these smaller affairs?

Now, what does the Journal propose to do in regard to slavery? What sacrifice and effort is to come from them? Let them propose something that promises to effect good, and if the writer said that on the next day he would speak | are, we will acknowledge that they are fit for of the duties imposed upon the people of the nothing but to talk. But try them. Let us see what the sacrifice and effort are to be.

> It is pleasant, when one is engaged in a controversy, to feel that he has to deal with gentlemen, such as we know the editors of the Journal to be. But they are sometimes incautious in the use language. We do not believe they intend to insult emancipationists: but their words have a strong look in that direction. They have a habit, too of expressing some impatience when they find people hesitating about swallowing some of their strong statements. They often remind us of a charge- both above and below them. San Francis ter in one of Monk Lewis' works which we read a long time ago. "Benedetto," says this washington, Frankfort or St. Louis, four prom personage, "seems to be a sensible man; but I | inent slave emporiums, and is on the same lin never could understand how it happens that he of latitude as lichmond in Virginia. sometimes differs from me in opinion."

We are requested to say that a meeting of the citizens, who sympathise with the Hungarians in their present struggle for independence, will take place at the court-house on Monday night. American citizens require no prompting to attend a meeting for such a purpose. No where are the heroic deeds of the sons of Hungary confederacy. It is to contend that it would not hailed with greater joy than they are here. The meeting will undoubtedly be immense in numbers and in enthusiasm.—Lou. Jour.

We look with great interest upon the move ments in Hungary, and are glad of an opportunity of expressing our sympathy with the noble Hungarians. But how can the editors of the progress of slavery in that State, after her ad-Journal consistently give countenance to such a meeting? The Hungarians are not satisfied to leave everything to time and the operation of natural causes. Instead of letting things and in 1840, 58,240, an increase of one hunhelp themselves in their own good time, they have interfered with the natural progress of events. They are agitating, talking, fighting, rel result when the soils are free and fertile as doing a variety of things. By a very gradual they were in Missouri, and as they are in Caliitself in the course of ages. The Journal says: south is better adapted to slave labor than those occess, the whole matter would have arranged

"The progress of society, aided by the en-

These Hungarians have taken hold of the car of destiny, and are breaking arms and legs rticles. The writer mys:-"In common with by interfering with the spokes. If they had the great body of the people, we have held and been prepared for independence, independence and prisons, and police establishments effort. Was not Hungary in a very good coning armies, and expensive navice, are dition? The country contains a great many rich men. What is the use of making all this This will be new to a great many. Slavery noise? We think the editors of the Journal and disease are moral, political, and pseudo-philanthropists."

AND THE PROPERTY OF

A few days ago, there might have been ob perved a great commetion among those cheerful ompanions of our summer days, the martins. They assembled in large flocks upon the trees, tyranuy and oppression and cruelty of the and all seemed full of activity and excitement. They would fly off to some distance from the tree which they had selected for their rendez. vous, and then return as if loth to leave it --On a certain evening we saw them when they seemed to be particularly excited-the next

The periodical migration of birds is one of the most remarkable phenomena in natural hisfavor of letting things do themselves, we sup- tory. The birds of passage have an accurate pose that they never send for the physician when knowledge of "the times and seasons," and when the summer is about to close in the place evil," disease, and that, if ever attacked by the they have chosen for a time, they take their morel, political, and social evil," poverty, flight to other climes where a new summer furthey will wait for it to be relieved by "time, nishes warmth and food. The idea of winter and the slow effect of causes already in opera- is anknown to them from experience; yet they know there is something for them to avoid. The

for a better state of things. The wonderful feeling that urges the bird to change its home as circumstances demand, is called instinct-a term which, like many others in common use, serves only to conceal human ignorance. What is the nature of that instinct bie enthusiasis we know have taken up the no one knows. The effect seems like a periodical miracle-a direct interposition of Provi-

Some naturalists-among them the celebrated White, the author of the "Natural History of Selborne"-have supposed that martins and other birds belonging to the swallow tribe remain in a torpid state during the winter, like We fancy that the "amiable enthusiasts" will the bat. The burrows of the sand martin have be greatly surprised to hear that they entertain been explored in the winter in order to discover such a belief. Last year they held a "World's the torpid birds; but none have ever been found. from doing so, if they had had any knowledge Pence Convention," in Brussels, and they are To avoid the supposed difficulties in the way of of the matter. But we could have employed holding another in Paris. They are taking a migration, it has been conjectured that the nothing but advice. He is a free agent, and great deal of trouble for the mere love of the swallows go under water, and pass their winters would have taken his own course. We have thing, if they suppose a speech or two would there, torpid and submerged. How the birds could sink themselves, or how their plumage could be of use after six months' soaking, has gress of this improvement the discovery is at not been explained. Wilson treats this notion last made that the cheapest and most productive with the greatest contempt. Speaking of the acknowledge the excellence of his taste, not-

adequate compensation. The owner of a hun- "Yet this little winged scraph, if I may so dred slaves finds that he can command the speak, who, in a few days, and at will, can pass same and better service from freemen, with less from the borders of the Arctic regions to the ment. Certainly no one believes it who has than half the capital invested in this cumbrous torrid zone, is forced, when winter approaches, to descend to the bottoms of lakes, rivers and heard him using anything approaching to pro- This same thing the emancipationists have mill ponds, to bury itself in the mud with eels fane language during our acquaintance with been constantly repeating to their fellow-citi- and snapping turtles; or to creap ingloriously him; and the most delicate lady in Louisville is zens. But we suppose the Journal expects into a cavern, a rat hole, or a hollow tree, there musty, or, as Carlyle calls it, fusty, meal! Just not more fastidious in avoiding vulgar language each individual to find out these things for him- to doze with snakes, toads and other reptiles, than he is. On the first day of the election, he self in the natural course of things, and to be until the return of spring! Is not this true, ye particularly careful not to mention the matter wise men of Europe and America, who have cow in a state of decomposition! The fog that ing to their sentiments. After a particular in- anybody eise. If any one speaks to his neigh- published so many credible narratives on this covers the island of these Britons is spread over

it," and interfering with the operation of nata- Why do the martins leave us so soon? Au- entirely without hope. Light is beginning to The article of Taesday led us to expect a attention to the matter, came to the corclusion the orient. Rosy-fingered Aurora has vouchgreat deal from the Journal. When we read that those birds which leave us soonest travel safed to them a glimpse of the tip of her little the article of Wednesday, we thought of the farthest South. At New Orleans, he found the finger. Something may be expected of a naman, told him that he was in danger of getting observation made by some one about the castles kirundo viridis, or white-bellied swallow, during tion that has begun to discover the excellencies South than the white bellied swallow.

About the 25th of March these universal stinct will lead those which were with us the present summer to the same place.

'Sure something more to thee is given Than myriads of the feathered race— Some git divine, some spack from Heaven, That guides thy flight from place to place. till freely come, still freely go, And blessings crown they vigorous wing; May thy swift flight meet no rude foe ightful messenger of spring!"

# Necessity of the Provice.

The New York Evening Post is publishing a commonplace and unexciting for them. Agita- tion' portion of Benton's speech. From a late one, we take an unanswerable reply to his argument that the Proviso is unnecessary:

To may that no legislation is necessary to protect the freedom of the Territories, is to say either that slavery will not enter them, or that it is already excluded from them by competent legislation. Mr. Benton insists upon both of these propositions. He says, 'California and law and in fact, and will forever remain free from it, both by law and in fact.' Upon what principle, or by force of what evidence the proosition is taken, that slavery would not enter California, if not prohibited, we are not instructed, and we have yet to learn the first reason for believing in the soundness of it. are not aware that there is or ever was any coun-Certainly no part of the United States is or ever was free from it, that did not become so through legislative intervention. We defy any person to shew a case where slavery did not march up plump to the line of prohibition. While it was the law of the land, did not slavery find a home in all the Northern States, and was it not expelled from all by operation of law, and in defiance of formidable popular clamors? Mexico, where it would find new and unworn soils, on which slavery always thrives? We presume that the climate is relied upo

natural antagonist of slavery in Cali-To this the answer is very plain. In the fire Mexico, and would doubtless

place, slavery prevailed many years in New tinued to recognize and protect slave property. In the next place, California covers, on the cific, the whole range of latitude embraced by the Middle and Southern States. It ranges crime to have too much. which lies at the extreme north of California

Nearly the attre territory, certainly ninetenths of bounds sl. all of it lies did prevail watil excluded by legislative probi bitions. To contend that slavery, unrestricted would not enter California, is equivalent to con now for the first time to become a part of the go into Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolins—a proposition which needs only to b stated to make its absurdity manifest.

Even in Mr. Benton's own State, he : have found a practical contradiction of his theory. Most of California lies on a lower range of latitude than Missouri, and yet the ission, was unexampled. By the census of 1820, there was in all Missouri only 10,222 slaves; in 1840, there were 24,830, an increase of one hundred and forty per cent. in ten years dred and thirty-five per cent. in another ten years. For several years, the slave population ncreased more rapidly than the free, the natu-

of California. But it is also to be borne in mind, that the ton. According to the theory of Southern statesmen, those lands will be comparatively valueless to their owners, unless submitted to slave culture.

So far, therefore, from admitting that the

consideration they see fit. With us, those sugrested by Mr. Benton do not seem to have any ice. To the South they have impor-

Newspapers in Turkey,
A recent letter from Constantinople speaks follows of the press in Turkey:

"The cabinet of St. Petersburg express their anger at every step which the Turks make in civilization. The Turkish government is well aware that a free press is one of the most powerful instruments which can be employed in the regeneration of a country. There are in Conof subscribers to pay the expenses of his estab-lishment and obtain somelittle remuneration beides. As far as regards the Turkish government, these newspapers are as free in the expression of their opinions as in any paper in Lonembassies. But there is no embassy which exerts so severe a censorship over them as the Russian. At the best times the journals contain little or no news, and are mostly filled with verbose speculations upon the resources of Tur-key, and the future giory and power which the fates have in reserve for the Ottoman empire .-The other day, however, two papers, written in French, published some news from Hungary, brought by the Austrian courier. These articles alluded to a recent victory obtained by the Hungarians over the Russian troops. The suscep-tibility of M. de Titoff, the Russian ambassador, was roused. Surrounded by a body attaches, he sought the presence of the Grand Vizier, who promised to punish the miserable editors, and with this assurance the Russian for and his suite dashed out of the ouse."-N. O. Creecent.

### Thomas Carlyle and Indian Steal.

The admirers of Thomas Carlylein this counsubject which comes so entirely home to their business and bosoms as Indian meal. The Livis a man of taste. All Kentuckians should now withstanding the charges brought against the Carlylese language. The man who appreciates the virtues of Indian meal is entitled to respect, whatever may be his eccentricities.

We cannot help being amused with Carlyle's account of the efforts of the English people to discover the merits of Indian meal. Poor benighted islanders! To think of their experiments with imagine people attempting to find out the excellencies of roast beef, by taking a portion of a dead their minds. But they are not in a condition dubon, after having devoted a good deal of break upon them like the first faint streaks of fusty, spoiled; that Indian meal, especially in tin, did not appear till the last of January .-- as totally lost, though their first efforts may ap- youd suspicion; perhaps it was corn of the se-This shows that the martin had gone farther pear very ludicrous to their more enlightened fellow-men-we must call them fellow-men while they are in so hopeful a state. It will be time favorites will be with us again. Unerring in- enough to cut them off from our race when their efforts to love Indian meal prove to be entirely unsuccessful. At present, some allowance must be made for the mistakes of poor human nature, if they do not succeed so well as could be wished. Their first efforts, it must be remembered, were made with musty meal. We can imagine a Briton trying to swallow his musty bread, and, like Applent Pistol with his leek, murmuring, "I eat, and eke I swear." There is one circumstance which, we con-

fess, causes us to feel great misgiving. These islanders seem to have resorted to eggs, and sugar, and spices, and other extraneous substances, to help them to swallow their bread. This, it is true, is somewhat pardonable in "outside barbarians" with musty meal; but what gives the matter a gloomy aspect is, that they may allege in justification the practice of some who call New Mexico are now free from slavery, both by when we see those who ought to know better. who have had the happiness to be born in an enlightened Indian meal country, mixing in their bread eggs and sugar and what not. We have nothing to say against eggs, nor even against sugar, when kept in their proper place; but their try in the world, the religion and laws of which us of gilding refined gold, painting the lily, and tolerated slavery, where slavery did not exist. adding new perfame to the violet! Those who On each ear, which is of obelisk shape, about put eggs and stuff into "corn bread" do worse than this. They cover the purest gold with pinchbeck; they spread over the whitest lily a gold yellow, or in some cases with a flecker of coat of clay; they overwhelm the odor of the violet with the stench of asafætida. No civilised individual who has a proper regard for In-Then dian meal, or a due self-respect, will poison his why should it not go into California and New bread with any such "doings." The practice of spoiling bread with such admixtures must have been introduced by some barbarous Frenchman-the same one who introduced the any other grain I have ever tasted. So that, it fashion of speiling the "human form divine" with corsets and stays, or a dear brother of his. have prevailed A few public executions of such vile cooks start with; as if experimenting on Westphalian till this time, had the laws of the country con- might have a salutary effect. The French, in their first revolution, hanged bakers for having too little in their loaves-it is a much greater

When you make your "corn bread" add the meal nothing that is not absolutely necessary. A little salt and a little water must be yielded to the imperfections of human nature. But do not add any thing else to it. Let your bread come to the table in the form of dedger, abor on the Atlantic coast, and or better, in that of the luscious johnnycake,w the region where slave labor Happy the immortal Johany who gave his name to this glorious expansion of excellence! Little does he envy the glory of Leverrier and Hertending that slavery would not enter any of the schel, in having planets called by their names. slave States of the Union, if those States were His name has been given to a star in the artopostic world, and what should he care to look at

common planets? "It is much to be regretted that no individual of the many large classes whose business and interest it might seem to be, has yet taken any effective steps towards opening to our popula-tion the immense resource of Indian corn as an article of food. To all that have well considered it, this grain seems likely henceforth to be the staff of life for over-crowded Europe; capable not only of replacing the deceased potato which has now left us, but of infinitely surpassing in usefulness and cheapness all that the po-

tato ever was. For general attainability, there was ticle of food ever comparable to it before; a than a penny a day-which surely is cheap enough. Neither, as the article is not grown at home, and can be procured only by commerce, lightening and elevating power of the Christian religion, takes away, by a very gradual process, the necessity for the evil of a despotic government, and enables men to substitute for it a smixed or a republican government."

But it is also to be borne in mind, that the Pacific coast is fair milder, in its temperature than the Atlantic. The latitude of Georgia gives, on the Pacific, a tropical climate, and smixed or a republican government."

These Hungarians have taken hold of the top. According to the theory of Southern times and constitute for it is also to be borne in mind, that the needs political economists dread early yellow in the cheapness of it. Nor is there danger, for unlimited periods yet, of its becoming dearer; it grows in the warm latitudes of the earth, profusely, with the whole impulse to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continued to the sun of the tinents lying vacant hitherto, festering hitherto as pestiferous jungles, yielding only rattle-snakes and yellow-fever—it is probable, if we were driven to it, the planet Earth, sown where fit with Indian corn, might produce a million times as much food as it now does, or has ever climate of California is the natural antagonist of slavery, we think it perfectly demonstrable that the climate of no part of the United States gives slavery a more natural welcome than that in which large portions of California and New Mexico are embraced.

With regard to the pradential reasons for avoiding this issue, we confess that we do not appreciate them. We think, with Senator Benton, that they address themselves chiefly to the South, and Seathern men may give them what

no danger of our wanting food, if we do not want good sense and industry first. In a word, this invaluable foreign corn is not only calcula rmanence of slavery and the security of slave but to surpass it a thousand-fold in benefit for bern States, for any con- man; and if the death of the potato have been erable length of time, will depend upon the the means of awakening us to such an in prompt adoption by the Scuthern people, of urably superior resource, we shall, in addition the principles which Mr. Benton now proful English, European, American and universal reasons, to thank Heaven that the potato has

een so kind as to die! In the mean while, though extensively em-ployed in the British Islands within these three years, Indian corn cannot yet be said to have come into use; for only the bungled counterfeit of it is hitherto in use; which may be well called not the use of Indian corn, but the abuse of it. Government did, indeed, on the first fail ure of the potato, send abroad printed papers about the cooking of this article, for beho stantinople at present two Turkish and two the poor; and once, I recollect, there circulated french papers. All four are paid by the Porte, in all the newspapers, for some weeks, promulfor it would be impossible for the proprietor of a gated by some "Peace Missionary," a set of newspaper in Turkey to find a sufficient number flowery prophetic recipes for making Indian meal into most palatable puddings, with of cream." "six eggs well whipt." &c .- lugre dients out of which the British female intellec used to make tolerable puddings, even without same feeling animates every bosom belonging to sion of their opinions as in any paper in Lon-the species. Every breast seems to be filled with donor Paris. The only restrictions under which the poetic longing that the human being feels they labor, are those inflicted on them by foreign of little or no value, I now find, even as recipes-but in the mean while there was this fatal omission made, that no Indian meal on fair terms, and no good Indian meal on any terms at all, was or is yet attainable among us to try by any recipe. In that unfortunate condition, I say, matters still remain.

The actual value of Indian meal by retail, with a free demand, is about one penny per pound or with a poor demand, as was inevitable at first but need not have been necessary long, let us say three-halfpence a pound. The London shops, two years ago, on extensive inquiry were not found to yield any of it under three pence a pound-the price of good wheaten flour; omewhere between twice and three times the real cost of Indian meal. But further, and worse, all the Indian meal so purchaseable was found to have a bitter, fusty taste in it, which, after multiplied experiments, was not eradica-ble by any cookery, though long continued boiling in clear water did abate it considerably Our approved method of cookery came at last be, that of making the meal with either hot try will be glad to see what he has to say on a cold water into a thick batter, and boiling it, tied up in a linen cloth or set in a crockery shape, for four or sometimes seven hours; while produced a thick handsome-looking pudding, ing Age republishes from Frazer's Magazine a such as one might have hoped would prove very letter of the philosopher, which shows that he eligible for eating instead of potatoes along with meat. Hope, however, did not correspond to experience. This handsome-looking pudding combined readily with any kind of sauce, swee spicy, oleaginous; but except the old tang of itterness, it had little taste of its own; and along with meat, "it could," like Charles of Sweden's bread, "be eaten," but was never good, at best was barely endurable.

Yet the Americans praised their Indian meal celebrated its sapid excellencies, and in magaine-novels, as we could see, "lyrically recognised" them. Where could the error lie? The meal, of a beautiful golden color, equably ground into fine hard powder, and without speck oradmixture of any kind, seemed to the sight, to the feel and the smell, fautiess; only to the taste was there this ineradicable final bitterness, which in bad samples even made the throat smart; and, as the meal seemed otherwise tasteless, acquired for it, from unpatriotic mockers among us, the eastern city regions; and with no better result, nay with a worse. How old the corn might be it too was bitter; and the new evil was added of lestimony. No well-advised lawyer would care lish millstones; the English millstones, too soft for this new substance, could not grind it, could only grind themselves and it, and so produce a mixture of meal and sand. Soot-and-sawdust meal with the addition of brayed flint; there was plainly no standing of this. I had to take farewell of this Indian meal experiment; my poor patriotic attempt to learn eating the new food of mankind, had to terminate here. My moleudinary resources (as you who read my name will laughingly admit) were small; my individual need of meal was small-in fine, my joyed the benefits of a post-office established

stock of patience too was done. This being the condition under which India: meal is hitherto known to the British population, no wonder they have little love for it, wonder it has got a bad name among them!-Soot-and-sawdust meal, with an admixture of braved flint;" this is not a thing to fall in love with; nothing but starvation can well reconciles man to this. The starving Irish paupers, we accordingly find, do but eat and curse; complain loudly that their meal is unwholesome; that i is bad and bitter; that it is this and that; to all themselves civilised. Our indignation is excited which there is little heed paid, and the official person has to answer with a shrug of the shoulders. In the unwholesomeness, except perhaps for defect of boiling, I do not at all believe; but as to the bitter uncooked unpalatability my svi-

dence is complete. Well, three days ago I received, direct from the barn of an American friend, as it was stowed there last autumn, a small barrel of Indian corn in the autural state; large ears or cobs of the Indian corn, merely stript of its loose leaves. the size of a large, thick truncated carrot, there are perhaps about five hundred grains, arranged in close order in their eight columns; the color od-red. These grains need to be rubbed off. and ground by some rational miller, whose millstones are hard enough for the work; that is all the secret of preparing them. And here comes the important point. This grain, I now for the first time find, is sweet, among the sweetest; with an excellent rich taste, something like that of nuts; indeed, it seems to me, perhaps from novelty in part, decidedly sweeter than wheat, or Indian meal have been vitiated to the heart by a deadly original sin, or fundamental faisity to ham, all the ham presented to us hitherto for trial had been-in a rancid state. The difference between ham and rancid-ham, M. Soyer well knows, is considerable! This is the difference, however, this highly considerable one, we have had to encounter hitherto in all our experiences of Indian meal. Ground by a reasonsble miller, who grinds only it, and not his millstones along with it, this grain, I can already promise, will make excellent, cleanly, wholesome, and palatable eating; and be fit for the cook's art under all manner of conditions; ready to combine with whatever judicious condiment and reward well whatever wise treatment he upplies to it; and, indeed, on the whole, I should say, a more promising article could not well be submitted to him, if his art is really a useful

These facts, in a time of potato-failures, apprehension of want, and occasional fits of wide spread too-authentic want and famine, when M. Sover has to set about concecting miraculously cheap soup, and the government to make enormous grants and rates-in-aid, seem to me of decidedly comfortable kind-well deserving practical investigation by the European Soyer, governments, poor-law boards, mendicity socie iles, friends of distressed needlewomen, and friends of the human species, who are often sadly in alarm as to the "food prospects"—and who have here, if they will clear the entrance, most extensive harbor of refuge. Practical English enterprise, independent of benevolence, might now find, and will by and by have to find, in reference to this foreign article of food, an immense development. And as for specially benevolent bodies of men, whose grand text is the "food prospects," they, I must declare, are wandering in darkness with broad day herids them. grown man, in any part of Europe accessible by sea, can be supported on it, at this date, wholesomely, and, if we understood the busiwholesomely, and, if we understood the busi-American cousins get, that we may eat it with appear in court as a witness against Barrett, thanks to Heaven as they do. New food, whole continents of food—and not rancid ham, but the actual sound Westphalia! To this consummation we must come; there is no other harbor of refuge for hangry human populations—but all the Magistrate. He said in his defense that he the distressed population fleets and disconsolate Malthusians of the world may ride there; and had given his bond and security for the faithful surely it is a great pity the entrance were not cleared a little, and a few buoys set up, and soundings taken by competent persons." April 18, 1849.

ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE AND PROBABLE RESULTS NEW CONGRESS, | OLD CONGRESS Whig. Dem.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN,-While official are preparing to celebrate the vieit of the Queen frishman breathes such a welcome to the Roya ggest as follows:

THE SECOND ADVENT. Shout yourselves hoarse, ye supple slaves!
God grantit do you gond!
But darpet first the frequent graves,
Nor let the dead latrude—
Make bonfires of those gheatly bones,
That ne'er have buried been,
And drown in Pasa-bymns the groans
Of Scuil and Skibberees!

She comes! make every window bright! Prepare the worthless show— 'I would wring her woman's heart outright To learn one half your woe. levest not how they fied or died Who loved you to the last;

But lose, in one day's tinsel pride, The luture and the past. Even while Royal galleys wait
Pair seas, and far 'ring skies;
Par to the south, with doleful freight,
A lonely vessel files!
Ohl turn your thoughts from all the glare
That cheats your eyes around,
And see your noblest plaing there.
Your best and truest sound.

Alast for them 'tis vain to weep-

And rouse the tones of joy that sleep

Long siles: through the ble-She knows not, she can never know, What sufferings ours have been— then doub with red the cheeks of woe, And fly to greet the Queen! the Limetick Corporation held a meeting on ad, to receive the address prepared by the con aittee appointed for that purpose. The Mayo send the address agreed to by the committee, whi contained the warmest expressions of loyality are Queen and her thione; also a full statement me sufferings endured by her lrish subjects duri

are past four years—sufferings borne with the greatest patience, and causing the bone and similar of the land to emigrate to the shores of America; tastly, it contained the following paragraph in elerence to the State prisoners:
"That we cannot conclude this address to yo sajesty, on your visit to Ireland, without hur sty praying your majesty's merciful consideration, and soliciting the extension of you asjesty's pardon to the State prisoners-act which we feel convinced will be received jour majesty's Irish subjects as another proof your majesty's clemency and wisdom, and whi we veri y believe will give eatisfaction to all classla of your enajests's subject, and perpetuate the

THE CUBA EXPEDITION .- The Philadelphia North American, in commenting upon the late Procla-

mation of the President says: "Intelligence has reached us, from a relia ource, that a force numbering between five hunred and eight hundred men has recently been as sembled at Round Island, opposite Pascagoula, under the command of a Col. White, who figured not long ago at Yucatan. It is also stated that the sum of \$250,000 has been deposited in Mobile to omote the objects of this neferious movement he particular direction of which is not yet dis ectly ascertained; though from facts lately com to light, through authentic channels, its destina-tion is supposed to be Cuba, where a landing is contemplated at the south side of the island. It ood that rendezvous, with a view of listing men, have been opened at Baltlmore, New York, and Boston, as well as at Mobile and New any attempt has been made in this city to collect a force, or to supply arms and ammun

POST OFFICE ESPIONAGE.-The Washington Reublic, speaking of the difficulty at Spartansburg, name of "soot and sawdust meal." American public, speaking of the difficulty at Spartansburg, friends at last informed us that the meal was S. C., about a supposed abolition document, says: With regard to the sealed letter in the hands of warm weather, did not keep sweet above a few the Spartansburg postmaster, we suppose nobody istration, which the South lifted to power, have weeks—that we ought to procure Indian corn, will be very anxious to claim it; but if any body been the vigorous exercise of the only branch and have it ground ourselves. Indian corn was accordingly procured; with difficulty from the castern city regions; and with no better result.

If it should be produced in court sealed, we throw our slave institutions? More activations. apprehend that the postmaster cannot be compell- that we have Abolition cond year in bond; but at all events the meal of ed judge, that of breaking letters open to search for an intolerable mixture of sand; which, on re-flection, we discovered to proceed from the Eng-quite at a loss to imagine in what manner the con-any true Southerner, who, from mistaken ents of the letter can be reached, after the letter views, sided in producing them, do otherwise itself is produced. If the letter should be unclaim d, and returned to the dead-letter office, then for first time it will come into the hands of a pubfirst time the question will arise, whether or not such a letter can be reached in the hands of the ostmaster General. This is an interesting and novel question. As to the question of the violat of a scaled letter in the post office, if it were not distinctly settled by statute, it has been settled by the opinion of every free people who ever en-

#### From the New York Tribune. Law in South Carolina.

A man named John M. Barrelt is now in iail at Spartansburg, S. C., on suspicion of being an Abolitionist, and is quite likely to suffer smart- as they have gone, but between a rifled, spyly, under the Code Lynch, if some provision in haunted, dog-eared mail, and none at all, we the bloody statute-book of Carolina cannot be could not hesitate-our choice is none. We stretched to reach his case. Yet it is not pre- greatly mistake the present Postmaster General tended that he has been engaged in inciting the lif he will suffer the law to be trampled apon to slaves to insurrection or flight, nor even that he humor Mr. Barrett's ravening persecutors. If has approached them in any manner whatever. there is any law to justify the opening of this But he is accused of having had an agency in letter, of course let the law be obeyed; if there what is far more dangerous-in enlightening is not, (as 'the Chivalry' seem to confess) let the White non-slaveholders of South Carolina with regard to the glaring oppressions to which they are subjected by reason of the dominance of done the more welcome. slavery-the inequality of representation between the strong slaveholding and compara- pers, is a highly respectable citizen of Indianatively non-slaveholding portions of the State- | a leading Free Soiler, but not an Abelitionist the rigid monopoly of office by the great slave- He is in a perilous position, from which he may holders-the degraded condition and gloomy never emerge with life, but we trust he will prospect of the white freemen of South Caro- at least preserve his honor unsullied. South lina, who do not own slaves, &c. The letters Carolina has builled Northern freemen out of which fully though briefly exhibit this subject their rights at least once too often alreadyin its true light were written by a native of South Carolina, himself formerly a slaveholder and thoroughly acquainted with his subject .-There is no such thing as answering him-the only safety of the aristocracy is to be found in keeping all knowledge of his letters from those would appear, all our experiments hitherto ou he addresses. Of course the South Carolina journals are guiltless of any such 'incendia- through so many numbers.

rism' as would be involved in their publication. Somebody out of the State has strongly desit, ed to bring these letters (signed 'Brutus') to the last number of this work, because, from 4 knowledge of the class to which they are ad- glance at it, it seemed to us a very interesting dressed, and, knowing that Mr. Barrett was number. about to travel through the upper part of South Carolina, has requested him to drop packages of letters (printed) into some specified post-offices, addressed to various citizens of the State. As yet, no particle of evidence has appeared showing that Mr. Barrett knew what was in the letters, or that they were obnoxious to any party in Carolina. Yet 'The Spartan' of a late date

"The charge under which he was arrested in punishable by twelve months' imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine. But he may be ndicted under the arrest for any crime of which the State Attorney may think himself able, by competent testimony, to convict the prisoner. There is more than a possibility that Barrett may be indicted for an offence, the penalty of which is death, without benefit of ciergy; and assuredly, is convicted, all the abo the United States cannot save him."

But it is not so easy to convict a man legally of crime as to threaten it, even in South Carolins, and slavery has taken another step in its own direction at Spartanburg. There is in the Post Office at that place, a letter directed to and bring this letter to be broken open and used in evidence against him. 'The Spartan' says:

"Mr. Legg was arrested and brought before had given his bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duty; that he was not authorised to deliver the letter to any one but the party or his agents; that before the next Court of Sessions he was bound to forward the letter to the Department in Washington; that he was as willing as any one to discharge his duty to the State as a good citizen: that with due deference State as a good citizen: that with due deference to the distinguished authority under which the Magistrate was acting, he felt himself compelled to decline delivering up the letter, or to enter into recognisance except for his personal appearance. This defense, though strictly correct, was not deemed antisfactory by the Magistrate, who thought that the post-office was not intended to enable criminais to perfect their schemes of crime with impunity, and that, upon a reasonable showing, if the post-office contained evidence of some crime perpetrated,

any prirate

the advice of counsel, and in chimself from his painful and desition, Mr. Legg finally complis of the Magistrate, and is now proachable, and becoming his goo It was firm, temperate, and reaccording to the best of his knowledge and ability, both to the State and the General Gor-

"Thus has been made the first feasible issue at law with the General Government. The State must succeed while she retains her sovereignty, and before she will give up that, she will give up all that trammels or interferes with it. We commend the precedent to the Magis-treey of South Carolina, and none of them will refuse to act upon it when called upon.— They could hardly have a higher or more reliable authority than the venerable Judge Johnson. Self-defence is the first law of nature, and that law is a part of the code of each sorereign State in the Union. No law or regulation of the General Government can deprive us of this inslienable right, nor will we suffer ourseives to be cheated, tricked, or bullied out of it by any form of law."

The Charleston Mercury hereupon mixes in' to the fray in the following lashon:

"The issue raised is this: Have the criminal authorities of the State the right to compel the attendance of the agents of the Post-Office Department in this State to hear testimony as to any crimes perpetrated through the Post-Office any crimes perpetrated through the Fost-Office against the State, and to bring and lay before the Courts any letters in their possession proving such crimes. The laws of Congress make go provision for the case which has arisen, because it never entered into the minds of former Administrations that the action of the General Government could become perilous to the safe. ty of a State; that instead of being a protector and supporter of order and law, it should, in any of its branches, be used as an instrument of incendiaries to carry out their schemes of insurrection and bloodshed. Now, we know not what Postmaster Collamer may do in the premises. Mr. Kendall, one of his predecusors in office, issued a circular to the Postmasters in the southern States, directing them not to circulate incendiary publications through the Post Offices in those States. We should suppose that if a Postmaster can suppress a letter of document, he might, for the same reasons which justify its suppression, carry it into Court, in furtherance of the criminal laws of a State. But whether the Postmaster General shall pursue this course or not, we have no idea that this State will flinch from protecting itself against the fingitious conduct of the Post-Office, or its agents, within its limits. If her laws are not clear or strong enough for her protection, they will be made so. If the Federal Government thinks proper to attempt to shield its offi cers with privileges and immunities incompati ble with the peace of the State, let it de so. One or two things will occur: they will have either to leave the service of the General Government or suffer the penalties of our State laws, though life itself should be the forfels.

"We would put a few questions to our read ers before closing this subject. How comes it that the very first fruits of the existing adminthrow our slave institutions? May not the fact Interior, and Postmaster General, by Southern co-operation, lead to the conclusion that the South is now ripe for all sorts of Abolition exthan abandon the Administration, and turning his back on Taylorism and Abelitionism, stand by the South in maintaining her rights and

It is very fortunate that our steam communication by water between the North and the less lunatic South is already so nearly perfected that it will not be very inconvenient to carry the mails around in case South Carolina expels them from her soil. It is quite clear that mails are very much out of place thereon, and it is scarcely probable that the disunionists will soon find a better excuse for expelling them than at present. We should prefer to let things go on them open it at their peril! If slavery will make an issue with the Law, the sooner it is

Mr. Barrett, we learn from our Western pa.

# Goder's Lady's Book.

Godey's Lady's Book for September contains large number of engravings, and a considerable variety of matter. We wish the publisher would give us a volume containing the plans of " Model Cottages" which are scattered

# American Review.

We are sorry that we mislaid our copy of the

Maxwell & Co. are the agents for Louisville The New York Evening Post's correspon dent writes from Rome (Wednesday night) as fol-

The talk among the hunkers this evening is that they will unite if we (the Barnburners) will be content with their avowing the evils of slavery and the constitutional power of Congress to legislate against its extension, or with an avowal of the evils of slavery and the propriety of Congress using all constitutional means for preventing its existing. They will accept either of these doctrines, but they ask to be relieved from the necessity of declaring that a congressional prohibition of slave-ry is necessary, or else from declaring that the Proviso is constitutional. They assent in private to all our doctrines, but very naturally are reluc-tant to say so. One thing is already settled, there will be no union, without they admit both the con stitutionality and the necessity of prohibition

slavery in the territorie MARTIN VAN BUREN AND THE ROME CONVEN rios.-Mr. Van Buren declined accepting the apcointment to the Convention at Rome. In a letter to Dr. J. B. Beekman, he saya:

I cannot, my dear sir, comply with their request, commendable and important as I regard their objects to be, without exposing the sincerity of the disposition and determination I have long since

lowed my personal feelings and wishes to be over-ruled by the imperative appeal of my political friends are too plainly and essentially different from those by which are now aurrounded to re-quire to be stated. Such being my sincere opinion, I understand the character and intentions of my Columbia friends too well to believe that they my Columbia ftiends too well to believe that they would desire me to act contrary to its dictates.

I have not, on any proper occasion, hesitated to avow my earnest desire for the re-union of the Democratic party upon the well-understood principles of its illustrious founders. No sincere, disinterested friend of those principles can, I think, fail to see and appreciate the advantages to the country in general, and this great State in particular, from such a re-union; nor am I revised of the existence of any well-founded and insuperable obstacle to its accomplishment in our own State, in a way consistent with the honor of both sections. Such is obviously the opinion and the winkes of the masses of which they are composed, and what is thus desired, though it may be delayed, cannot be uttimately prevented. If these principles are truly represented at the two conventions, and the delegates from each bring into their respective or joint councils conciliatory, liberal, and just feelings, and look only to the true interests of their common country and of what has been their con-